

Table 1. Detection of SCV-infection in cynomolgus macaques\*

Time after inoculation (days)	Macaque # 1 <sup>†</sup>				Macaque # 2 <sup>†</sup>				Macaque # 3 <sup>†</sup>				Macaque # 4 <sup>†</sup>			
	Throat	Nose	Faeces	IF	Throat	Nose	Faeces	IF	Throat	Nose	Faeces	IF	Throat	Nose	Faeces	IF
0	-	-	N.T. <sup>‡</sup>	-	-	-	N.T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	+	+	N.T.	N.T.	+	+	N.T.	N.T.	-	+	-	N.T.	+	+	-	N.T.
4	+	+	-	N.T.	+	+	+	N.T.	-	+	-	N.T.	+	+	-	N.T.
6	-	-	-	N.T.	+	+	-	N.T.	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
8	-	-	-	N.T.	+	+	-	N.T.	Euthanised 6 days after inoculation				Euthanised 6 days after inoculation			
10	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	Euthanised 6 days after inoculation				Euthanised 6 days after inoculation			
12	-	-	-	N.T.	-	-	-	N.T.	Euthanised 6 days after inoculation				Euthanised 6 days after inoculation			
14	-	-	-	N.T.	-	-	-	N.T.	Euthanised 6 days after inoculation				Euthanised 6 days after inoculation			
16	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	Euthanised 6 days after inoculation				Euthanised 6 days after inoculation			
	Euthanised day 16 after inoculation				Euthanised day 16 after inoculation											

\* Virus detection in throat, nose and faecal specimens was considered positive if Taqman RT-PCR and/or virus isolation in Vero cells yielded a positive result. Immunofluorescence was performed with SCV-infected Vero cells on microscopic glass slides using serial dilutions of the macaque serum as primary antibody and FITC-labeled anti-human IgG, IgA, IgM antibodies as secondary reagent.

<sup>†</sup> Macaques 1 and 2 were infected with 10<sup>3</sup> TCID<sub>50</sub> in a 5 ml volume. Macaques 3 and 4 were infected with 10<sup>6</sup> TCID<sub>50</sub> in a 5 ml volume. A few drops of the virus preparations were administered on each of the conjunctiva, 0.5 ml in the nose and the remainder in the trachea.

<sup>‡</sup> N.T. Not tested.